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LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER IV.

Description of persons who compose the Congress—Great proportion of lawyers not dangerous—Legislative power exercised by the Executive—Method of doing business in Congress—Communication by speech and by message—Heads of Departments frame laws.

The senate and house of representatives of the United States are composed of men of various descriptions. Some few are farmers, a small number may have been clergymen or physicians, and there may be some who have devoted the earlier part of their lives to vocations of an humbler nature; but the far greater portion are lawyers. These professions, however, do not enjoy any peculiar influence in the legislature relative to their respective pursuits in life; nor has it been perceived that the number of lawyers engaged in the business of congress tends to lessen the preponderating weight of the two great interests of the country, those of agriculture and commerce. The truth is, that the landed interest, as well as that of trade, finds it beneficial to select for representatives men who have made the law their particular study, and who, from that cause, are in general more acquainted with the spirit and more familiar with the forms of legislation than any other class of individuals, and therefore more competent to guard the rights of their constituents from abuse. Nor is it to be presumed that these lawyers, from the feelings of ambition, are more susceptible of corruption by the executive than other persons. If they even were so, their very numbers would be an insuperable barrier to any serious attempt of that kind by the president and his cabinet; for, as he does not possess the means of bribing all of them, those who remained unbribed would have their wits sharpened by neglect, and find out and expose those who had been corrupted.

Neither is it to be supposed that all these lawyers are equally intelligent, industrious, and gifted with the power of elocution. A few individuals, comparatively speaking, sustain the fatigues of legislation in the congressional body. A part of these are orators, who harangue either house occasionally with surprising effect; but another part are silent members, who labor chiefly in the committees, and are much more useful than many of those who fruitlessly waste time and weary the patience of their auditors by vague declama-

tion. If we except about thirty representatives and delegates and ten senators out of the two hundred and twenty-seven, of whom the whole body is composed, the rest who speak on leading topics do little more than repeat and amplify the ideas of the enlightened men who have spoken before them. Elocution is considered a high qualification by the American people at large; and hence it is that so many of our legislators, exceedingly anxious to elevate themselves in the public estimation, speak on the most important subjects in congress with an ignorance that is astonishing, and a loquacity that puts common sense at defiance. Among the members who never make speeches, there is much good sense, from which the community derives no small advantage. They cultivate that faculty of the mind which is called the judgment more than they do the imagination; they seek to inform themselves; they listen with attention; they reflect with calmness; they are not carried away by the harmonious sounds of an orator's voice; and they mostly decide with accuracy.

After all, however, it is the president and his four principal secretaries who fashion the legislative course of the congress.

By the constitution the president is bound, from time to time, to give to that body information of the state of the union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. This, in effect, gives him, in a great degree, the power of suggesting laws. Add to this the negative which, likewise by the constitution, he has upon all laws, which, in the event of such negative, cannot be enacted by congress without a majority in each house of two-thirds of the votes, and the prodigious authority of the executive in the passage of all laws cannot be denied. It is believed that there has never been an instance of a bill's having been enacted into a law by the congress after it had been returned without the signature of the president, with objections, which he is obliged to give in writing, although several bills have thus been returned. This arises, in a great measure, from his being the nominator to every important post of honor and profit; from fear, in some of those who wish for preferment, of offending him; from the hope, if they side with him, that he will remember and reward them; from the strength of the argument contained in his written objections; and from the apprehension each candidate may entertain, that, if he should oppose the president, the president's influence with the people

may render him unpopular with his constituents. In truth, whenever the president is himself a popular man, his wishes, in the enactment of important laws, are always sure to prevail.

Whenever a bill has passed the house of representatives and the senate, it is signed by the speaker of the house and president of the senate, and is presented to the president by a member of the committee of enrolled bills: if he approves it, he writes the date of approval, with the word "*Approved*," and subscribes his name at length, at the bottom of the bill; and, through his private secretary, notifies congress that he has done so. If he does not approve the bill, he returns it, with his objections, to that house in which it originated,* who enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it becomes a law without the president's sanction. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses must be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill must be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If the president does not return a bill within ten days after it has been presented to him (Sundays excepted) it becomes a law as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it does not become a law.

Both the house of representatives and the senate, by their rules, have instituted several checks against precipitancy in legislation. The principal of these is the method of resolving either house into a committee of the whole. This committee, as the term implies, embraces all the members. In the house of representatives, the speaker leaves the chair, calling some other member to act as chairman. In this committee of the whole great latitude of debate is allowed, and the speaker himself is enabled to partake in it. After the business before the committee of the whole is discussed and gone through, it rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman reports the proceedings to him, and the house agree to them or disagree to them, as it pleases. The discussion may, and frequently is, resumed in the house; and can, indeed, be continued until the final vote is taken. If the committee of the whole has not decided upon the business referred to it, it asks leave to sit again, which may be granted or re-

fused as the house pleases; and it is, sometimes, on motion, discharged from the further consideration of a subject.

For twelve years, during the administrations of Washington and Adams, the president, at the commencement of each session of congress, waited in person upon that body, in a kind of state, attended by the heads of departments, and delivered a *speech* instead of sending a *message*. The speech was committed to a committee of the whole house, and occupied many days of debate. The votes of the majority at the close of this discussion were regarded as a *pledge* on the part of the congress as to the measures it would adopt in consequence of the suggestions or recommendations contained in the speech. When Mr. Jefferson attained the presidency, this form of communication between the executive and legislature was dropped, and the president sent a written message to each house by the hands of his private secretary, which was, and (the practice continuing) is still, read by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, and ordered to be printed. The message is then divided into different heads, and referred to appropriate committees, of which some are standing, and others special; and, during the course of the session, these committees report to the house upon the several subjects thus consigned to them, and bills are brought in, or otherwise, as may be deemed proper.

The political adherents of Mr. Jefferson justified the change from a speech to a message, by alleging that the former too much resembled the usages of royalty; that it was a mere copy of the king of England's going in state to parliament; and that the sending of a message was more consonant to the principles of a republican government; whilst their opponents contended that the alteration took place merely for the sake of increasing Mr. Jefferson's popularity, and that waiting in person upon the legislature showed more respect for congress than the sending a written paper to them. The writer of these letters doubts the validity of both these arguments. He believes that the two modes of communication arose from considerations personal to the presidents by whom they were severally adopted. The figure of general Washington and that of Mr. Adams were each imposing, and they each had some pretensions to dignity of expression, if not to oratory. It is conceived that the conviction that they possessed these qualities led them to present themselves in person to congress, and to speak what they had previously written. But Mr. Jefferson is no orator: his manner of delivery is by no means impressive: yet his pen is highly eloquent, and to that he trusted. Mr. Mad-

* In order to enable the president to ascertain, with facility, in which house any bill presented to him may have originated, it is the custom for the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house, respectively, to certify that fact at the end of the bill itself.

son cannot be called an orator: his pen, too, is eloquent; and, moreover, he could, as he was situated, have no motive to vary a practice established by his immediate predecessor. Mr. Monroe adheres to the mode by *message*; in some sort, perhaps, from an aversion to novelties, and probably, a little from disinclination to public speaking; although it cannot be denied that his personal appearance is attractive, and his utterance not in the least repulsive.

The incipient stages of legislation in the government of the United States are, in a great degree, concealed from general observation. The reports of committees, and the bills presented by them to either house for consideration, are frequently prepared by the heads of departments, and in some cases they have been attributed to the president himself. This course of procedure has one evil: responsibility does not sufficiently fall on the real projectors of our laws. If a report thus drawn, or a bill thus framed, are negatived or rejected, the executive officer escapes scrutiny; for the pride of the chairman of the committee, or of the committee itself, will not permit the acknowledgment whence the draft of the report and of the bill was obtained; and, whatever may be whispered, the fact of authorship being equivocal, responsibility rests no where, and becomes lost. In consequence of this state of things, some of our most reflecting statesmen have thought that it would be advantageous to allow the secretaries of departments a seat in the house of representatives and in the senate, with the liberty of speaking, but not that of voting. The president would then speak through the executive organs; his propositions would be brought home to him, and he would reap censure or praise as he deserved it. One other benefit would flow to the community from such an arrangement: no man of contemptible talents could preserve his situation in the cabinet: he would soon expose himself in congress, and, driven by ridicule and scorn from his post in the legislature, and in the face of the nation, he would be compelled to resign his place in the executive council.

In many instances the direct communication between the president and heads of departments and the committees of congress and congress itself, is not sought to be concealed. They carry on a correspondence, which is printed and published. Information is asked and given, and congress act upon it. And why should they not?—All the knowledge and wisdom possible should be brought into legislation upon any topic. All that can be reasonably regretted is, that the constitution has not openly established the right of the president to propose bills. The organic na-

ture of the executive renders him the best judge as to what laws are necessary. Would it not, in short, have been better to have placed the negative power, as to the making of laws, in the congress instead of placing it in the president?

From Sir Walter Raleigh's instructions to his son and to posterity.

Three Rules to be observed for the preservation of a Man's Estate.

Amongst all other things of the world, take care of thy estate, which thou shalt ever preserve, if thou observe three things: First, that thou know what thou hast, what every thing is worth that thou hast, and to see that thou art not wasted by thy servants and officers. The second is that thou never spend any thing before thou have it; for borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate. The third is, that thou suffer not thyself to be wounded for other men's faults, and scoured for other men's offences; which is the surety for another, for thereby millions of men have been beggared and destroyed, paying the reckoning of other men's riot and the charge of other men's folly and prodigality; if thou smart, smart for thine own sins, and above all things, be not made an Ass to carry the burdens of other men: If any friend desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to share; if he press thee farther, he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chuseth harm to itself than offereth it: If thou be bound for a stranger thou art a fool: If for a Merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim: If for a Churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a Lawyer, he will find an evasion by a syllable or a word to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, it need not; therefore from surety-ship as from a man-slayer or enchanter bless thyself; for the best profit and return will be this, that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou chuse to pay it thyself, thou wilt be a beggar; and believe thy Father in this, and print it in thy thought, that what virtue soever thou hast, be it never so manifold, if thou be poor withal, thou and thy qualities shall be despised: Besides, poverty is oftentimes as a curse of God, it is a shame amongst men, an imprisonment of the mind, a vexation of every worthy spirit; thou shalt neither help thyself nor others; thou shalt drown them in all thy virtues, having no means to shew them, thou shalt be a burthen and an eye-sore to thy friends; every man will fear thy company—thou shalt be driven basely to beg, and depend on others, to flatter unworthy men, to make dishonest shifts; and to conclude, poverty provokes a man to do infamous and detested deeds: Let no vanity therefore, or persuasion, draw thee to that worst of worldly miseries.

If thou be rich, it will give thee pleasure in health, comfort in sickness, keep thy mind and body free, save thee from many perils, relieve thee in thy elder years, relieve the poor and thy honest friends, and give means to thy posterity to live and defend themselves, and thine own fame. Wherefore it is said in the Proverbs, that he shall be sore vexed that is surety for a stranger, and he that hateth suretyship is sure: It is further said the poor is hated ever of his own neighbour; but the rich have many friends. Lend not to him

that is mightier than thyself, for if thou lendest him, count it but lost; be not surely above thy power, for if thou be surely, think to pay it.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The successive efforts which continue to be made, from Europe and America, for the conversion of the East Indians and Chinese to Christianity, must, we think, eventually succeed. In China, the latest accounts represent the old idolatrous religion of that empire as having fallen greatly into decay; the temples being much deserted, and the priesthood mostly in a wretched condition. This leaves a fair opening for the introduction of Christianity; and we accordingly find that advantage is taken of it. In India considerable success attends the labors of the missionaries, and they will, no doubt, be farther accelerated by the conquests of the British in that quarter of the globe; for it is a curious fact, although the Bible itself enjoins persuasion and not force, that those who wield the authority of Christian nations never fail, among the heathen, to propagate the gospel more or less by force. China, first penetrated by priests, will, sooner or later, be invaded by an European power; and that power, in all probability, will be Great Britain. Twice has she pushed embassies into China—more, it is presumed, to gain a knowledge of the country and of its defences, than for any other purpose. The British vessels which were employed in the last embassy actually proceeded on a survey of the Chinese coast, in which enterprise one of them, the *Alceste*, was wrecked.—The following article, copied from a French publication, and relating to the progress of Christianity in the east, will be read with interest by the friends of civilization:

French Missionaries to China and India.—Letters from China of the year 1815 announce the martyrdom of M. Gabriel Taurin Dufresne, bishop of Tabraca, and apostolic vicar of Su-tchuen—We made mention last year of this melancholy and glorious event. This prelate was arrested on the 18th of May, 1815, conducted to the capital of the province, and put in prison; yet he was treated with respect. The viceroy, who manifests much animosity against christians, condemned him, on the 14th September, 1815, to be beheaded, and the sentence was executed the same day, although the usages and laws of China do not allow the execution of sentences of death pronounced against criminals till they have been ratified by the emperor. An exception was made in the case of a christian and a bishop. The emperor even praised the conduct of the viceroy: he confirmed and approved all the acts and orders of the Mandarin against the christians, and particularly the condemnation and punishment of the bishop.

Letters written from Macao and Su-tchuen in 1816, confirm this event, but do not afford all the circumstances which should be collected for the

honor of religion. The French missionary, who is provisionally charged with the mission of Su-tchuen, as pro-vicar, has not yet obtained all the information which we could desire. When the mission comes to enjoy greater tranquility, he will make his accustomed reports, and will send the result. It appears that, in 1816, the persecution had a little relaxed in the greater part of the province, and the priests of the country had resumed their accustomed visits to supply to the faithful the considerations of religion. This is not the case in the province of Yun-nan; the vexations and vexations are there still in force against the christians; and M. Fontepa, who has there been concealed since the commencement of the persecution, has incurred the greatest danger.

In the midst of the alarms which have agitated the mission of Su-tchuen a very great number of heathens have embraced christianity. In the district even of the Mandarin who arrested the bishop of Tabraca there has been formed a new accession to christianity, of which the following is the origin: A christian, blind, but endowed with an excellent memory, attained the knowledge of and the ability to recite by heart several books of religion, while he expounded them with much good sense and clearness, making himself be listened to with curiosity and pleasure. In passing by this district he stopt for some time in a place where there had been no christians for three years previously, and he preached there with such success that he gained over fifty proselytes, six of whom have been baptized. Among these six there is one who is even more fervent than his teacher, and who explains the word of God with the same facility. He has already been the instrument of converting several Pagans, and among the rest two women, whose conduct had not previously been very regular, but who now lead such an exemplary life as to be held up for models of virtue. The son of one of them was absent when his mother became a christian, and, profoundly afflicted at her having added to the scandals of her past life what he regarded as a new crime, he proposed to institute an accusation against the christians, but having been a witness for some time of the change wrought in his mother, he was touched with the excellence of the doctrine which produced that unexpected reformation, and became a christian himself with all his family. These conversions afforded reason to hope that Providence has still views of mercy towards the mission of Su-tchuen, and that the blood of the martyr will there become, as in the primitive ages of christianity, the seed of the church.

The bishop of Tabraca is not the only missionary who obtained the crown of martyrdom in this prosecution. Father John de Friora, of the order of St. Francis, an Italian missionary of Chou-si, has likewise shed his blood for the faith. He was arrested on the 28th of July, 1815, in a village of the province of Honan, with a christian in whose house he lodged; all his effects, sacred and temporal, fell into the hands of the soldiers who apprehended him. The father and his christian host were carried to the prisons of Hong-chon, and loaded with irons to such a degree that they could not move. On the 29th of August following they were conducted to the capital Chang-za, where, in one of the examinations which they underwent, they were kept on their

knees for four hours, and in another the Mandarin commanded the missionary to trample upon the cross. He revolted against this proposal with horror, but his persecutors made him pass over the sacred symbol of the faith, while he offered a vain resistance, and protested against their impious violence. He was then condemned to be strangled, and the sentence was executed on the 13th February, 1816. It is said, that before his execution, he ordered his purse and his clothes to be given to his executioner. M. Lamot, the missionary of Pekin, says, in a letter of the 20th January, 1816, that the governor of the province wished to save the life of this holy man, and that he had written to the emperor in his favor, but that the answer contained a command for immediate execution of the missionary.

The letters sent from the missions of Tonquin and Cochin-China are lost by the shipwreck of the vessel in which they were to be conveyed; but we learn by a letter of M. Marchini, dated from Maoso, October 6, 1816, that M. Charles Lamothe, bishop of Castoria, and coadjutor of the apostolic vicar, had been removed by death from the mission of Western Tonquin; and that thus a mission, which contains 200,000 christians, has no other spiritual directors but the apostolic vicar and three aged and infirm French priests.

The French mission of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, is little known. It commenced in 1691, under Jesuits, who were charged with the direction of some christian Indians, living in Pondicherry, and who labored for the conversion of those who were still idolaters. Some years afterwards Louis XIV. authorized, by letters patent, the Jesuits to establish themselves in Pondicherry, and enjoined the governors of the French colonies to protect them.

The missionaries, not confining their labors to the idolaters of Pondicherry, preached the gospel to the people of Madura, Mysore, the Carnatic, and other countries situate on the coast of Coromandel. Their labors were blessed, great numbers were converted, and in less than thirty years their mission extended 200 leagues from the coast into the interior. Besides two churches at Pondicherry, there were 16 others established under missionaries in different districts. Some of these districts had not less than 10,000 christians; but war having broken out in these countries, the ravages and revolutions, which followed in its train, desolated this mission.

A great number of christians fled from their homes—a great number perished; and this accession to christianity, which promised to be so prosperous, was reduced to 20,000 of the faithful.

Such was the state of the Carnatic mission in 1777, when it was united with the foreign missions of the *rue du Bœuf*, and M. Brigot, bishop of Tabraca, and ci-devant vicar apostolic of Siam, was authorized by the pope and the king to take possession of it. Since the capture of Pondicherry by the English, in 1798, the mission has had some losses, but it has gained in the Mysore. It is divided at present into ten districts. Pondicherry, one of these districts, had, before the revolution, 20,000 christians—under the English they have never had more than 10,000; but there is reason to believe that many who had quitted the city will return. The number of christians in the interior amount to 32,000, spread over an extent of more than 200 leagues. In 1802 there were in this mission a bishop, 15 European mis-

sionaries, the greatest part old, and four Indian priests.

In 1794 M. Champenois, bishop of Doreche, then superior of the Pondicherry mission, established in that city a college for the education of children of European extraction. For some years past the small number of missionaries for other purposes had forced them to abandon this college; but since the colony was restored to France the new royal administrators had orders to re-establish the college, and to entrust the management of it to the missionaries. But can they accept this charge unless God sends them coadjutors? The Indian missions, though in great want of religious instructors, are not persecuted like those of China. In India the missionaries are tolerated, and even honored and favored, especially in the dominions subject to the English, who have a high respect for them. The corruption of manners is great in those countries, but the converts are distinguished for the regularity of their conduct.

From an English Paper.

The rich, learned Brahman of Calcutta, Ramohun Roy, who is versed in the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages, has paid a visit to the missionaries at Serampore. He has not renounced his caste, and this enables him to visit the richest families of Hindoos. Since the publication of his translation of the Vedant, several respectable inhabitants of Calcutta have declared themselves Monotheists, and have united in a society, with a view to mutual assistance in adopting a system of worship, conformable to their faith in one eternal, unchangeable, omnipotent, and omnipresent Deity—regarding all other gods, pretended gods, or representatives of gods, as blasphemers and imposters.

The following is the state of the versions of the scriptures under the care and conduct of the missionaries in the establishment at Serampore:

1. The whole Old and New Testaments are translated, printed, and extensively circulated, in the languages of Bengal and Orissa.

2. The New Testament is printed and circulated in five other languages—the Sanskrit, Hindoo, Mahratta, Punjabee, and Chinese; in the two former one-half of the Old Testament is printed also; and in the remaining three, considerable progress is made.

3. In sixteen languages a commencement has been made in printing the New Testament. In some of them considerable progress has been made, though we are not enabled to state how far each district translation is advanced.

4. Preparations for translation and printing, in a greater or less degree of forwardness, are made in fourteen different languages.

5. To these may be added the seven languages in which the New Testament has been printed, or is printing at Serampore, on account of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society; which will make the whole number amount to forty-four.

Dr. Marshman has also been enabled to complete the translation of the whole Bible into the Chinese language.

From a London paper.

Fourteenth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

On Wednesday, the 6th of May, 1818, was held, at Free Mason's Hall, London, the four-

teenth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Among the numerous and respectable assemblage, upon this interesting occasion, were the bishops of Norwich, Gloucester, Cloyne, and Derry; their excellencies the ambassadors from the United States of America, and from his serene highness the prince of Hesse Homburg, the earl Harrowby, lord Gambier, the right honorable Nicholas Vansittart, M. P. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. M. P. Thomas Babington, esq. M. P. Joseph Butterworth, esq. M. P. Charles Grant, esq. M. P. Charles Grant, jun. esq. M. P. W. T. Money, esq. M. P. William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. admiral Sir James Saumarez, bart. K. G. C. B. &c.

Lord Teignmouth, in opening the business of the day, read a note from the bishop of Salisbury, at his lordship's particular request, stating that he was much mortified at being prevented, by illness, from attending the meeting.

An abstract of the report was read by the rev. W. Deatly, from which it appeared that the cash account stood as follows:

Total net receipts, exclusive of sales,	1	2	3	4
Of which sum 55,857 7s 5d was contributed by auxiliary societies.	68,359	10	9	
Received by sales, the major part of which was for Bibles and Testaments purchased by Bible associations,	18,620	0	2	
	86,979	10	11	
Total net payments,	71,099	1	7	

That the issue of Bibles and Testaments, within the year, have been 89,795 Bibles, 104,306 Testaments, making the total issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in somewhat less than thirteen years, more than TWO MILLIONS of Bibles and Testaments.

Mr. Vansittart, the chancellor of the exchequer, then rose and addressed the president, lord Teignmouth. After congratulating the meeting that the emperor of Russia was using his authority and influence to propagate Christianity throughout the whole extent of his vast dominions, he concluded by saying,

"In the other hemisphere [America] the prospect is equally cheering and delightful. Happy, indeed, is the time when the two greatest maritime nations upon earth are seen uniting their numberless fleets to circulate, universally, the glad tidings of the Gospel. If we may suppose, my lord, that the spirits of the just, delivered from the burden of the flesh, are allowed, on any occasion, to take a part in human affairs, with what delight must they co-operate in a work like this; when, after the lapse of so many ages, in which the cause of truth appears rather, perhaps, to have receded than advanced, we find the ice beginning to be melted by the beams of the sun of righteousness; when we see idolatry and superstition, heathenism and ignorance, every where yielding to the simple, the inoffensive, the benevolent exertions of the christian missionary.—This spectacle must be viewed with delight by those who have gone before us, and who, many of them, sacrificed their lives, and all offered their prayers, for such a consummation as we witness. Truly we may say, in the language of Scripture,

that 'many prophets and kings have desired to see the things that we see, but have not seen them, and to hear the things which we hear, but have not heard them.'

Mr. Vansittart was followed by the bishop of Cloyne; and we learn from his speech that the pious efforts of the society meet with no trifling opposition. He said,

"That there should be persons in this country who view our proceedings with suspicion is to me matter of surprise and concern; especially as I see, among the ranks of those who are enemies to our society, the names of scholars whom I admire, and of friends whom I love. Yet, conscious how very differently the same object strikes all of us, as it appears in different lights, I do not condemn their judgment—while I claim the great right of a Protestant minister to consult my own.

"I have, however, my lord, still more to lament that there seems of late an increasing spirit of hostility against those of us who are members of the establishment. At first our opponents disputed with us; they then pitied us, and now they censure us. One gentleman has ventured to assert that the whole of our exertions may be resolved into a fondness for popularity, and indifference to the established church. A little while after another person went much further; for he declares us to be an anti-christian association, formed for anti-christian purposes.

"I must say a few words about another adversary of ours, and I will say them as mildly as I can; I mean one that appeared some months ago, his holiness the pope. This respectable personage, and respectable he is in many particulars, has condescended to publish a bull against us. He says that many heresies will appear, but that the most baneful of all heresies is the reading and dissemination of the Bible."

Mr. Rusu, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of London, then rose, and expressed himself in the following manner:

"I have been requested, since I came here this morning, by one of the officers of this institution, to move that the thanks of this meeting be given to the right honorable lord Teignmouth, president of this society. Although sensible of my incompetency to this task, I feel, at the same time, that I cannot decline it. Nor can I help expressing the great and solid satisfaction which every bosom must feel at this Anniversary commemoration. Happily, there is a common ground upon which all the nations of the world, who make up the family of Christendom, can associate together; and it is a still happier and more consoling reflection, that it is a ground upon which they can always meet, and ought always to meet, as friends and as brothers. Kings, Emperors, Republics, whatever the grandeur or the means of their human sway, all look up to the same power, are all protected by the same Almighty hand; the precepts and the truths contained in the sacred Volume, which it is the great and the useful purpose of this Institution to disseminate, are such as command the consentaneous reverence of all nations; and why? Those precepts and those truths teach the maxims of charity and love, not merely between man and man, but taking a far more extensive range, they inculcate peace and good will between nation and nation. And hence, the re-

presentative of another nation, through a kindness so often extended to foreign ministers in this metropolis, is permitted to be present at such a celebration as this. I was a listener to the eloquent reflections with which the Report concluded.—They are, they must be, true. The poets and orators of Britain may select, if they will, other topics of renown, but in the sober records of the moralist and the historian, in the eyes of other nations, in the eyes of the great family of mankind, the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society will ever put forth the purest, the most incontestable titles to the first praise. I felt the force of those kind sentiments, in relation to the kindred Institution of the country to which I belong, to which the Report also has allusion: I felt grateful at the kind manner in which these sentiments were received. I am sure I shall but anticipate the wishes of the Bible Society of the United States, if I return their most grateful thanks. I felt with equal force and gratification, the sentiments uttered by the right honorable and distinguished gentleman who first spoke. May the canvas of the two countries spread more extensively over the world the riches of Christian benevolence than it does the riches of commerce; and henceforth, may that be their only strife."

The earl of Harrowby succeeded Mr. Rush; but his Speech is nothing more than a general encomium on the institution. In conclusion, Lord Teignmouth declared his grateful sensations at the vote of thanks.

PHILOLOGY.

From a Boston Paper.

Mr. Noah Webster, some weeks since, published some remarks and criticisms on the specimens contained in an advertisement of Bellamy's translation of the Bible, and closed his article with the following information relative to the progress of his own labors.

"I have not seen the new translation of Mr. Bellamy; but from the examples given in the advertisement, I have little confidence in its accuracy. It is apparent that, after twenty years labor, the author has not advanced one step in the knowledge most necessary for a translator, or a lexicographer; a knowledge of the primary sense of the verbs in Hebrew—a knowledge without which the labour of another twenty years would leave him incompetent to his task."

This subject leads me to answer the numerous inquiries made respecting the progress of my proposed Dictionary of the English Language; the completion of which has been protracted beyond the contemplated period.

In the progress of the work, I soon met with difficulties which no books I possess enabled me to surmount. Being convinced that much important knowledge might be obtained by a more thorough examination of the origin, history and affinities of languages, I laid aside modern authorities, and pursued a new course of investigation, which has occupied ten years. Having no clue to guide me, my researches have been attended with immense labor; but the advantages will amply repay the toil. From the discoveries made it appears evident that the most interesting facts in philology have hitherto escaped detection;—having been as little known to Hicks, Spel-

man, Lye, Gebden, Junius, Skinner, Lowth, Johnson, Jones and Bryant, as to the Freshman of our Colleges. The consequence is, that all our Lexicons, Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English, are defective; and in many respects inaccurate. They not only admit of improvements, but they require material emendations. Had I commenced my researches at an earlier period of life, I might have attempted these improvements and emendations; but the utmost I can now expect is to compile a Dictionary of our own language—and for the health and strength to finish this, I must rely upon the favor of a kind Providence. It is however a great consolation, that I have nearly completed a synopsis of languages, which will enable others to perform, with comparatively little labor, what I must leave unaccomplished.

Grammar is in a state equally imperfect—and I am persuaded that the English grammars, studied for the last forty years, have done as much harm as good. I should prefer that my own children should use their vernacular tongue, corrected by the writings of Addison and his contemporaries rather than follow the grammars now in use. Indeed the multitude of elementary books in the English Language, spelling books, grammars and dictionaries, compiled by men of different opinions, who from their limited researches are incompetent to decide any point of difficulty upon principle, and who often substitute fancy or conjecture for fact and analogy, is a public evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. That which is obvious and in which all men agree, is easily learnt; but that which is not understood occasions difficulty and discordant opinions. Hence words have been and still are used, which do not belong to the language—and genuine phrases not understood have been rejected, and others substituted which are neither English nor sense.

Neither ancient nor modern languages can be perfectly understood without more extent and accuracy of research. Of all the languages which I have examined, each one is useful, and in some degree necessary, to illustrate every other; and if the ancient languages throw light on the modern, it is equally true that the modern reflect light upon the ancient.

It is very desirable that more attention should be given to this subject; and in particular that our own language should be correctly understood, reduced to system and uniformity, rescued from the dominion of fashion and caprice, and placed under the guidance of erudition. When this event is to take place, cannot now be conjectured; it cannot take place in the present state of philology; for certain it is that accurate researches into the origin and history of words, and into their genuine signification, and uses in construction, will subject the books, now considered as authorities, to material alterations, or render them useless.

N. WEBSTER.

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.

From a Boston Paper.

The following is a brief sketch of the composition and duties of the Bavarian states general, as described in the new constitution of the kingdom of Bavaria:

The assembly of states consists of two chambers, Senators and Deputies. The Senate consist of Princes of the royal family after attaining the 21st year of their age—the dignitaries and officers of the crown—the two archbishops—

chiefs of the ancient families of Princes and counts, who were of the states of the Germanic empire, to be Senators by hereditary succession as long as they remain in possession of their ancient lordships, situated within the kingdom—a bishop appointed by the king, and each president of the protestant general consistory—and persons appointed by the king senators for life, or with the right of succession, in consideration of distinguished services.—The senators for life cannot exceed in number a third part of the hereditary senators. The senate cannot be opened for business without at least half of its members present.

The house of deputies consists of land proprietors who exercise a baronial jurisdiction, but have not a right to a seat in the senate—deputies from each of the three universities—of ecclesiastics of the catholic and protestant churches—of deputies from towns and boroughs, and from proprietors not included in the former denomination.—The number is to be regulated by that of families in the kingdom, in the proportion of one deputy for 7000 families. The class of proprietary nobles is to form one-eighth part—the ecclesiastics one-eighth—towns and boroughs one quarter—proprietors represented, one half, besides one for each of the three universities. The members are to be elected once in six years.—All propositions for raising a revenue are to be first made in the house of deputies. The presence of two thirds of the members is necessary to constitute a quorum.

No general law concerning the liberty of person, or the property of the subjects of the state can be made, changed, revoked or modified, without the deliberation and consent of the states of the kingdom. The king asks the consent of the states, to lay all direct imposts, as well as new indirect taxes, or to augment or change those which exist.

Immediately on the opening of the session, there shall be laid before the States General a budget or view of all the wants, and all the receipts of the State. This view shall be examined by a committee, and afterwards the States General shall deliberate upon the imposts to be levied. Direct imposts, necessary for covering the ordinary expenses, shall be voted for six years; and to avoid a stagnation in the public economy, the imposts shall continue to be paid during the financial year in which the first assembly of the States General shall be convoked, on the same footing as they were paid the year preceding. The states cannot annex any condition to a vote of impost. The States shall be exactly informed, every session, of the expenditure of the revenues of the state. The consent of the States General is necessary to authorise an increase of the public debt, in principal or interest.—Each chamber decides by a majority of votes, whether a proposition shall be taken into consideration, and in case of an affirmative decision, it is submitted to the examination of a committee. The resolutions of one chamber are in all cases to be communicated to the other.

The king must convoke the States General at least once in three years. The sessions are not regularly to continue beyond two months. Subjects proposed by the king are to be deliberated on in preference to all others. The king may at any time prolong or adjourn a session, and dissolve the assembly. In the last case, a new elec-

tion of deputies must take place within three months. The ministers of state may act in either chamber, even if they are not members. No member can be arrested during the session, without the consent of the chamber to which he belongs, unless in case of flagrant crime.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Inconvenience in the business of the shops, and embarrassment of internal trade, are not the only evils which result from the multiplication of banks in the several states of the Union. The crime of counterfeiting has increased beyond measure; and society is becoming daily more and more demoralized. Impunity is hoped for by offenders of this description, from the great variety of notes; the rogues very philosophically relying for escape on the fact, that as the varieties of a species is increased the difficulty of identifying each of them is also increased. We copy the following

From a New York Paper:

Mr. Hays, high constable of this city, has returned from Lower Canada, to which place he proceeded under the direction of the police magistrates of this city, and accredited by a letter from his excellency governor Clinton; he obtained there, and brought with him, thirty five plates on the following banks, and of the subjoined denominations:

PLATES.

- 55 Mechanics' Bank, letter C.*
- 2 Mechanics' Bank, letter H.
- 3 Manhattan Bank, letter G.
- 5 Exchange Bank, J. Barker.*
- 1 25 City Bank, letter A.
- 1 50 Manhattan, letter D.*
- On same plate, red impression on the Bank of New York.
- 3 Bank of New York, letter B.
- 3 Plattsburgh Bank, letter A.
- 5 Bank of Columbia, Hudson, letter B.
- 1 Bank of Hudson, payable at the Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York.
- 5 Ontario Bank, letter A.
- 2 Newark Banking and Insurance Company, letter C.
- 2 State Bank at Newark.*
- 3 Paterson Bank, letter A.*
- 2 Paterson Bank, letter D.
- 2 Merchant's Bank, New York, letter B.
- 10 Paterson Bank, letter D.*
- 50 Mechanic's Bank, New York, letter C.
- 5 Merchant Bank, New York, letter E.
- 3 Germans' Bank, Wooster, Ohio, letter B.
- 1 Marine Bank, Baltimore.
- 2 City Bank, New York, letter A.
- 1 Exchange Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.*
- 50 Union Bank of Baltimore, letter C.
- 10 Marine Bank, Baltimore.
- 3 Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, in the city of Albany.
- 1 Boston Bank, letter A.*
- 10 Commercial Bank, Delaware, letter D.
- 10 Bank of North America, Philadelphia, letter H.*
- 5 Mechanic's Bank, in the city of New York, letter M.*

5 Union Bank of Maryland, letter D.*
 3 Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia, letter A.*
 10 German Bank of Wooster, letter D.*
 10 State Bank of New Jersey, letter H.*
 10 Bank of Columbia, at Georgetown, letter B.*

A large amount of counterfeit notes, marked thus (*) as above, have recently been taken from a person now in custody, and from whom the information in relation to the above plates was obtained.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 3.—We have already mentioned the deplorable event which has plunged into grief the town of St. Jean d'Angely. That town contains powder mills which are generally considered as the most extensive in France; but the mills situated in the middle village of Faillébourg, the most populous part of the town, are from their vicinity, the most dangerous to the inhabitants. On the 25th May, at a quarter past 5 in the morning, the inhabitants were awakened by a dreadful explosion, which was immediately followed by a second. These two explosions happened at the west part of the powder-works, where were in the vicinity more than 40,000 pounds of powder.

It is hardly possible to conceive the effect of these two successive explosions, and of the commotion which they produced among the inhabitants of the town. The report was heard nearly twenty leagues around. The whole town was immediately upon their feet; for the shocks had broken the glass of almost all the windows. In the south east, they saw in the atmosphere a white cloud of smoke, to appearance like an enormous rock, whose inequalities, they say, imitated human figures so perfectly that, we are assured, the people believed they recognised the men. Every one hastened to the disastrous scene, which recalled to mind the catastrophe of the plain of Grenelle in 1794—The whole extent employed in the manufactory of powder, the place of the mills only excepted, was destroyed from the top to bottom. A hundred and fifty houses in St. Nazaire and the village of Faillébourg were either thrown down or so much injured as to be rendered uninhabitable. A great many citizens have been crushed, or buried under the rubbish, or killed in the streets, in their gardens, by the fall of stones, timber, trees which were rooted up, and other things, which were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion.

Every exertion was made to save the inhabitants so imminently threatened with destruction. Several tons of powder were removed from the magazine which was already on fire, to a place of safety. But a new danger, still more frightful, suddenly appeared to alarm the laborers. There was a large magazine a little further distant, which contained 270,000 lbs. of powder; and its explosion would cause the destruction of the whole town. They perceived that some pieces of burning wood fell upon the roof of this magazine, and threatened to reach the interior. A cry of terror was heard in all quarters of the town, and a great part of the population precipitated themselves into the plain, each one seizing whatever he could, that was most precious to him. St. Jean d'Angely was deserted in a moment. A few men, however, had the courage to remain. They sprang upon the building and threw down to the ground the burning brands. This intrepidity entitles those who manifested it to the high-

est honor. By degrees tranquillity was restored; and, the danger being over, the inhabitants returned to their houses.

Such are the particulars of this deplorable event, which plunges so many families into misery. The number of victims, however, at present is sixteen killed, and some wounded. The bodies of eleven laborers, all fathers of families, have been found, by piece meal, in the vicinity and in the neighboring gardens. In the town almost all the brick partitions are thrown down, the windows and casements are destroyed, and many of the heavy walls are injured. The damage already known is estimated at a million of francs. It is said that the trembling of the earth was so great, that the river was for a moment thrown from its bed.

As to the causes of the explosion, they are unknown. The rumors in circulation are not sufficiently established for us to report them. Some speak of it as an odious vengeance, but the crime would be so horrible that every honest soul shudders at the idea. Others suppose that a laborer who was in the magazine where the fire took, having rolled a quarter cask of powder with violence, the friction occasioned sparks, which caused the double explosion. But, we repeat, that nothing is yet certain in respect to it.

The neighboring towns have sent expresses to offer assistance. It is probable that in all France and especially in the capital, subscriptions will be opened for the relief of those who are ruined by this deplorable event. Circumstances less disastrous have often excited the compassion of the public. It is now that generosity will be noble and useful.

LOWER CANADA.

Quebec, July 30—His majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, Hyde Parker, captain, cast anchored in this port yesterday afternoon, having on board his grace the duke of Richmond, governor gen. of British North America; sir Peregrine Maitland, lt. governor of Upper Canada, and their respective families and suites.

His grace landed a little before seven o'clock under salutes from the frigate and the grand battery, amidst the cheers of the people assembled on the occasion, and all the military honors due to his high rank; and proceeded to the castle of St. Lewis which had been prepared for his reception.

The following are, we understand, the principal persons who accompanied his grace from England:

Lady Mary Lennox, and two younger daughters.
 Lord Frederick Lennox.
 Lieut. col. Ready, military secretary.
 Lt. major Bowles.
 Lt. major M'Leod. } A. D. C.
 Lord William Pitt Lennox, }
 Major gen. sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.
 Lady Maitland.
 Lt. major Hilier, A. D. C.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 1.—We are informed that several persons have lately arrived in town from Matagorda. Nothing had transpired concerning the French emigrants in Texas. There are two or three slave ships in those parts, and their cargoes are no doubt smuggling in as usual. Dry goods, we are told were much cheaper at Gal-

veston than at New Orleans. Many cart-loads have been carried to the Mississippi, and then embarked in pirogues for Natchez and elsewhere. It is somewhat surprising that although the general government has been long aware of these doings yet no efficient measures have been adopted to put a stop to them. A few slight cruisers stationed from the Belize to the mouth of the Colorado, might check the smugglers at sea; and a company of mounted men would do much by land.

If something is not done shortly, the interests of the merchants of New-Orleans must suffer greatly, and the present heavy duties will only operate as a premium for the most unprincipled men in society.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CULLED FROM ALL THE NEWSPAPERS.

A Spanish squadron of two frigates, a sloop of war, and twelve transports, with 3000 troops, touched at *St. Croix*, and sailed from thence on the 2d June, destined, it was said, for *Chili*.

Capt. Jones having visited Smyrna, his native place, in Delaware, after an absence of twenty years, a dinner was given to him on Saturday, the 23d inst. by the inhabitants of that place. The union of all parties evinced the satisfaction which every one felt at the presence of that distinguished officer, who in the vicissitudes of his long service, has not ceased to be remembered with sentiments of esteem by the friends and companions of his early years.

The cavalry of Buenos-Ayrean troops are said to be excellent. Horses are very cheap there, the best never commanding over twenty dollars.

Admiral Brion has notified the governor of St. Thomas, that Cumana, Laguira, and all the other ports of the Main, in possession of the royalists, are in a state of blockade.

In Winchester, Va. it is stated that the negro dealers audaciously go about the streets, with labels in their hats, exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words—"Cash for Negroes!"

The drought prevailing in the southern states, had considerably injured, and almost entirely destroyed, some cotton crops. In some places, it was with great difficulty that water could be procured for the use of cattle.

The Connecticut school fund, according to a late report, amounts to \$1,686,673, the dividends of which, for the past year, have amounted to \$29,643.

The famous Cleopatra's Barge, formerly belonging to Captain Geo. Crowninshield, deceased, was knocked off on the 27th ult. at Salem, at 15,400 dollars, to his brother, Capt. Richard Crowninshield. Her extra furniture, valued at about 7 or 8,000 dollars, was first taken out.

The first number of a very respectable newspaper appeared on the 24th ult. from *Milton*, a newly established town in North Carolina. It is entitled "*The Milton Intelligencer*," and printed by John H. Perkins. [A newspaper is now an indispensable to a town as a market-house or a church.]

A line of Post Coaches has been established between Albany, and Ballston and Saratoga Springs. The coach is similar to those on the Philadelphia road.

A Mr. Isaac Williams, who lived near Pendleton district, (S. C.) while out a deer hunting on the 4th July last, in company with another gen-

tleman, received a bite by a rattle snake, and died before medical assistance could be procured.

Recently, in Georgia, a dead body was found of which it was supposed a cow had been delivered, possessing features of the following extraordinary description.—" Those parts which represented the human body most strikingly was its arms, which came out in a manner nearly representing that of human, except the part which should have formed the hand was cloven, its head was round, and the ears represented nearly those of a rabbit.—The chin was prominent; the nose was flat—representing nearly that of a negro. Its teeth upon examining the mouth was found to be well set above and below, those of the former were about an inch in length. The body was as near representing the human as any other part, except that it was covered over with red hair. The legs still more striking except that of the hoofs—the dead body had the appearance of the male kind.

By French papers lately received it appears that on opening a subscription for a government loan to a considerable amount *twelve* times more was subscribed for than was required! [This is owing to the confidence inspired in the nation by the king's opposition to the ultra royalists.]

Fifteen thousand children are said to be educated in Charity Schools in Liverpool. Eight thousand under the patronage of the church of England, and seven thousand by dissenters.

The *Sea Serpent*, it seems, is not that rare monster and new visitor we thought him. A description is published shewing that a similar snake to the one lately seen, was seen *thirteen* years ago in Penobscot Bay; and old men say that they saw *Sea Serpents* *forty* years ago.

Hamilton, who assassinated Major Birdsall, has been removed from the cantonment, and re-delivered to the civil authority, in obedience, to orders from the Secretary of War. He was examined before the Recorder of Albany and formally committed to prison to await his trial, which will probably take place in October next.

Letters received at Charleston from Jamaica, by the sch'r *Friendship*, state, that, the Admiralty had directed that no British ships of war should, in future, be allowed to touch at American ports with specie.

Mr. Amos Miner, of Skaneateles, has invented a water machine for manufacturing window sashes, which are superior to those made by hand and makes them for a third less than the usual price.

A notice has been issued from the police office, N. Y. cautioning the public against a swindler and pick-pocket, of the name of Lewis Francis, alias Manuel Antonio, who is described as about 30 years of age, five feet five inches and a half high, square shoulders, well made, sallow complexion, dark eyes, very black hair and whiskers, forehead somewhat higher than common, dresses well, but on observation will be seen that he is a low unpolished fellow, born in Portugal, speaks English tolerably well. He was arrested in New York, on a charge of having stolen a pocket book, but for want of sufficient testimony was discharged under bond of \$3500 to leave the state and not to return to it in 3 years.

The elegant seat of the late Jared Scarborough, Esq. situated about a mile west of the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, was lately sold at public auction, and purchased for the Connecticut

Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb Persons.

The New Orleans Chronicle of July 14, says, that the *slave market* appears to be very brisk—constant demand and high prices—notwithstanding the arrival lately of

36 in the brig *Mary Ann*,
39 in the sloop *Thorn*,
97 in the ship *Virgin*,
19 in the schooner *Sea*,
17 in the schooner *Fame*, } from the states
34 in the brig *Venus*,
38 in the brig *Franklin*,
37 in the schooner *Humble*-
ming-bird,
159 in the brig *Joseph 2d*, from Africa.

It is stated in the Connecticut Mirror, on the authority of a gentleman who has tried the experiment, that holding a wound to the fire will immediately stop the flowing of blood from it.

The Kentucky Gazette states that the Baptist Church in Lexington has resolved that it is contrary to the duty and character of its members, to become members of any Masonic, Tammany or ~~or~~ secret society! and it has enjoined upon any of them who may now be members of either of those societies, not to associate with them hereafter!

[The Masonic society can scarcely be called a *secret* society. Its principles are well known, and however they may be occasionally abused, are effective for many charitable purposes. Secret societies, and particularly *secret political* societies, are undoubtedly dangerous to the commonwealth; and thus far the Baptist Church of Lexington is right. Politics are never admitted into a Masonic Lodge.]

G. T. HUST announces, in a New York paper, that he has succeeded in manufacturing and refining Vermilion, so that it is superior to the English, and little inferior to the Chinese. It is put up in cannisters of one pound each. G. & R. WAITE, New York, agents.

Gen. P. B. Porter, one of the commissioners to run the lines between the United States and Canada, states that the survey has been completed to the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence. It was expected the commissioners would progress as far as Lake Erie on the Niagara, the present season.

Messrs. Willis and King of the Baltimore Theatre, have opened a Theatre in Hagerstown Md. Kotzebue's tragedy of *Pizarro* was announced, and the managers state that "for the better accommodation of the public, a *Fan* has been erected, which renders the room sufficiently cool on the most sultry evenings."

[Mr. Willis, it is presumable, is to play the part of *Pizarro*; and is the same gentleman, no doubt, who, a year or two ago, was celebrated on the Washington city boards for the inimitable style in which he sung "Barney leave the *gals* alone."]

A letter from Admiral Brion, dated on board the corvette *Vittoria*, off the island of Mona, says, I am at present off here, with a large squadron, and was followed some days by the

Spanish squadron, superior to mine by one frigate, but am determined in a few days when joined by some of my vessels, to attack them. Our worthy friend Bolivar was always victorious up to the 27th ult. and I hope to join him soon with 16,000 muskets.

It is said that a little *gar* rubbed on the necks of geese and young lambs, will effectually protect them from the foxes. The *Fox* is said to have a most unconquerable aversion to the smell of *gar*.

The Salem Gazette of the 4th inst. says—"On Saturday afternoon last, a number of gentlemen in a boat from this town, saw the *Sea Serpent*, near half way rock, and attended his motions for near half an hour, in the course of which time they came pretty near him. Their description of his form and great length corresponds with the many accounts which have been published. Several other vessels that arrived here on Saturday also saw the creature. Sabbath afternoon he spent at Gloucester. We hear two cruisers are after him from Cape Cod.

The repeated assurances of the existence of so extraordinary an animal near our shores, have at length induced a number of individuals to make a spirited attempt to take it, and an expedition, consisting of a schooner and two boats, well manned and armed, and in every respect suitably prepared, has sailed from Salem for that purpose. We learn also, that a number of boats, well prepared for the same object, were to sail from Gloucester

[It is said that a reward of 10,000 dollars has been offered for taking this snake.]

The Assessors of the town of Menz, in New York, in taking the Assessment, took an account of the Woolen, Linen, and Maple sugar, made in the town last year, and find there was 9,272 yards of Woolen, 10,407 yards of Linen, and 23,645 pounds of Maple Sugar.

The brig *Chatsworth*, lately arrived at Baltimore from Lisbon, in 33 days, reports that the day she sailed a letter was received from Cadiz, stating that there were seven Insurgent Privateers off that Harbor, capturing every Spanish vessel they fell in with. A Portuguese ship arrived there a day before, with 100 Portuguese and Spanish prisoners, released from them.

A number of gentlemen, of the first respectability, at Bridgetown, (N. J.) have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting and punishing all persons engaged in kidnapping negroes from that state—They invite the co-operation of all the citizens of every town in the state, to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the society.

Capt. Webb, of the ship *Benjamin*, arrived at Baltimore, in 15 days from Havana, informs, that "a new duty of \$4 is hereafter to be exacted on every vessel arriving at Havana, for the support of the *Inquisition*, and two friars are appointed to visit each vessel arriving, to search for obnoxious books, pamphlets, &c.—The tonnage duty is fixed at 20 rials (\$2 50) on all foreign vessels from 1st July last."

[This money is, most likely, intended for the exhausted coffers of the Spanish king, and religion introduced as a cloak for its more easy collection.]

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. Silby, to Dr. J. H. Robinson, dated at Natchitoches, in June.

"A trader has lately arrived from the *Samanches*, and reports, that nation has lately taken 2000 souls as prisoners, from the Province of Texas, and that they are disposed, and do even sell them at the same price for which mules sell in their nation. I have lately understood that two vessels had arrived at Galveztown with three or 400 African slaves, all of which are intended for Louisiana and the state of Mississippi—Gen. Lallemant and his party remain as they were, near the mouth of the Trinity river, erecting forts; some reinforcements are joining them, principally Europeans."

We learn that the river Cape Fear must undergo considerable improvements to render the navigation safe for Steam-Boats; and that the running of the Steam-boat between Newbern and Elizabeth city, in North Carolina, is for the present suspended.

We understand (says a Lexington, Ky. paper, of July 10th) that Col. James Johnson shipped, during the last fall and spring, about 200,000 dollars worth of produce to New Orleans, consigned to the house of Brand & Co. of which he is a partner; that he has heard of the safe arrival of the last boat load of this produce; and that he has been twenty-one years exporting down the Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi, without having ever lost a single boat. These facts, while they demonstrate the enterprise of the individual, and the importance of that enterprise to the community, tend to show that our internal navigation requires only prudence and a little improvement to render it very safe.

It is stated in the New York Gazette, on the authority of a gentleman of leisure, who has examined every street in the city, that there is now erecting and finishing, south of Spring-street, no less than 1969 buildings, upwards of 1000 of which are intended as dwelling houses.—The gentleman estimates the number of workmen employed at 20,000, and the daily expenditure for labor, exclusive of materials, at 25,000 dollars. The same paper also states, that there are now on the stocks in that city ten large vessels.

It being the opinion of the physicians of Philadelphia, that the sufferings and numerous deaths of children at this season, are greatly increased and aggravated by being deprived of country air, an association has been formed for the purpose of securing this benefit to the children of those in that city whose limited circumstances must otherwise deprive them of it. There has been procured from the Board of Health for this purpose, the use of a wing of the City Hospital, near Bush Hill, where accommodations are provided for sick children with their mothers, and where they will be supplied with suitable food, and receive medical attendance, gratis.

The success, says a London paper, of the late *George Cook, Isledon and Phillips*, in America, has induced several others of the *Corps Dramatique* to follow their example, among which number is *WALLACK*, of Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. *GENET*, who was for a short period ambassador of the French Republic to the U. States, now a citizen of New York state, and formerly a member of the old royal academy of sciences of Paris, has been re-appointed corresponding member of the same society, re-established by the king in 1816.

It is a singular fact, worthy of record, that the thermometer has been higher this summer in Montreal (Canada) than in Columbia, south Carolina.

Letters from Havana mention, that it has been very sickly there.

Lt. Gen. de *CZERNITSHEFF* has departed for Stockholm, to bear the compliments of the Emperor of Russia to the King of Sweden, on his succession to the throne.

The Diet of Poland are making, by order of the Emperor *ALEXANDER*, several new laws respecting the Jews. The principal provision is, to admit all worthy of them to the rights of citizens. An amelioration of the condition of the Isareites is making in all parts of Europe.

An article from Vienna, under date of the 18th of May last, says we expect shortly the arrival of the Archduchess of Parma, *MARIA-LOUISA*, here, and apartments are making for her, and her son, the Prince of Parma, at Schenbrunn. This Princess proposes spending part of the summer at Baden. (*She was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, April 1, 1811, and her son, Napoleon Charles Francis, Prince of Parma, was born March 28, 1814.*)

The printer of a paper in Ohio, having threatened to advertise such of his customers as should leave the county in which it was published, without paying him for the paper, has actually come forward with a public notice warning his brethren of the type against several persons (naming them in full,) who have thus quitted their residences and neglected to pay him.

A person of respectable character has published in a Brest paper a singular fact, which appears worthy the attention of practitioners. It is well known that the large house-leek has been successfully used against corns. This gentleman asserts, that being one day attacked with a violent pain in one of his toes, which seemed to threaten a fit of the gout, he applied the house-leek; the relief he experienced encouraged him to continue the experiment; he mentioned it to several of his friends who were subject to the gout; the success has always answered his expectation. It appears incontestable to him, that house-leek calms and eases, he does not say cures, this cruel disorder, with which so many old men are afflicted, and he invites gentlemen of the faculty to examine whether chance has not procured him the honor and happiness of making a discovery which will prove useful to the world.

The house-leek is pounded after having the thin outside skin taken off.

Louis XVIII. has presented to the British Prince Regent his portrait, on foot, painted by M. *PAULIN GUERIN*.

A new edition of *Shakespeare*, translated by M. *LETOURNEUR*, has been published in Paris, in 20 vols. with plates.

The Dublin Evening Post, of the 2d of June, gives credit to the Cork Reporter, for the following article:

"There will depart from this harbor within seven or eight days, three vessels for different ports in America, which are all of considerable burden, but they are totally inadequate to give accommodation to the numbers who are seeking for passages. On Saturday week, too, the *John Adams* sailed with her full compliment, and we believe if those laws did not exist which prohibit the emigration of artificers and tradesmen, there would be abundant employment for constant tra-

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ders between this port and the U. States—such is the want of employment at home, and the many inducements that offer on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Salem Register has published some observations on the weather, which go to show, that in every year since 1800, rain has fallen on or within three days of the 20th of July, but generally on that day of the month.

A Rhode Island paper says, we understand that ELISHA R. POTTER, the defeated candidate for Governor of this state at the last election, has commenced an action for the *defamation of his character*, at the court of common pleas for Washington county, against Judge Thomas FRY, of East Greenwich, and has laid his damages at *Ten Thousand Dollars!* We have not heard precisely the grounds of action—but our statute allows the truth to be given in evidence.

MR. FISHER, of Drury-Lane theatre, is now in Kentucky, astonishing the natives of the west. He is recommended by MR. KEAN.

On Tuesday 28th ultimo, a meeting house partly finished, in Freeport, Maine, was unfortunately burnt down. A man was soldering the tin round the Cupola, and in taking his iron from the fire, a coal hung to it, which he threw off, when it lodged in the shavings, and immediately took fire and spread with such rapidity as to baffle all attempts to extinguish it.

The Upper-Canada Convention (says a late Quebec Gazette) met at York on the 6th instant, under the Presidency of RICHARD BEASLEY, Esq. J. P. It has styled itself a "Convention of Friends to Free Enquiry," and resolved to change the proposed plan of sending Deputies to England, with a petition to His Royal Highness the Prince REGENT, confining itself to an application to the House of Assembly for an enquiry into the state of the Province, and a Petition to his Royal Highness, to be presented to Sir PEGREIGNE MAITLAND, for transmission.

The collector of the port of New-Orleans has given notice, that, until otherwise instructed by the President, he shall refuse to admit vessels from Pensacola on any other principle than as coming from a foreign port.

A number of gentlemen, of all parties, met at Dublin, Ireland, on the 2d of June last, for the purpose of inviting *Thomas Moor*, esq. (the poet) to a dinner. General Matthew was called to the chair. Mr. Connell observed, "There could not live a single Irishman so lost to every feeling of affection for his country, as not to feel pride and pleasure at hearing the name of Moor." It was a name that raised the name of Irish talents, and placed the poetic character on the highest pinnacle of literary glory." Mr. O'Connel said—"The poet of Ireland should be hailed by his countrymen, as a light that flung a warm and cheering ray on the coldness and darkness which had so long surrounded their ill-fated but beloved country." A committee was appointed to invite Mr. Moor to a public dinner, and to make the necessary arrangements. The tickets were to be two guineas each.

The Portland (Maine) Gazette, of the 4th inst. states, that on the preceding Saturday night, the *Cumberland Bank* was entered, and robbed of upwards of *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars*, principally in Bills of that Bank. The same paper announces, that "as the Bills stolen from the Bank, are almost wholly of the denomination of *fifty, twenty and ten dollars*, and as the Bank have none

of the two former denominations, and but few of the latter, legally in circulation, every person who offers such bills to the Bank, or demands payment, will be required to show how they came possessed of them, as the bank refuses to redeem such."

[This, in our opinion, is a most dishonest determination on the part of the bank. The whole loss is to be thrown on the public. When a bank at Pittsburg was lately robbed, it also stopped payment; and, had the stolen bills got into circulation, the public also would have been the loser. Barker's bank at New-York not long ago practised a similar trick. Why should the public be the sufferer on such occasions? The banks have monstrous profits. Let them, then, like fair traders, sustain their own losses—frequently, perhaps, occasioned by the mere negligence of their officers.]

The following letter has been received by a mercantile house in New York:

Louisburgh, 10th of June, 1818.

Gentlemen,

The Americans will destroy the Fishery in the Straits and on the Labrador Shore.—They have left the Banks where they were disappointed in their expectations of success, and upwards of 100 sail have gone to the Straits, and the others have returned to the United States, to be fitted for the Labrador. From accounts we have received, there are upwards of eight hundred sail of American vessels bound to the Straits. If they are allowed to take our fishing ground, we shall not succeed in obtaining cargoes; and the fishing establishment formed at Halifax, will prove a losing concern. It will be necessary to inform the ships of War, on the Station, that the Americans always go further to the North, than they go in search of them, and where our principal Fishery is.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

John Lyle.

Robert McDonald.

Bradford Harlow.

John Lock.

It appears from a letter received at Lloyd's (London) from Lerwick, that the expedition to the North Pole arrived at the Shetland Islands on the 30th April and the 1st of May, and sailed again on the 3d and 10th of May.

A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. These works having been constructed as a defence against the Swedes, it now becomes a national concern to save the expence of their useless garrisons. The Swedish Prince Royal, Oscar, is appointed by his farther Lieutenant-General of the Norwegian army. The Hamburg papers announce the death of Field-Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly, one of the most distinguished officers in the Russian army. Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, the commander in chief of the allied armies, on their first entrance into France, also lies dangerously ill at Vienna.

A Mobile paper of the 14th ult. says, "By a passenger in the schr. Victory, from Pensacola, we have been informed that the Indians had collected in force on Escambia River, and that col. King had dispatched a command of 150 men in search of them."

Private letters from France and Ireland represent the heat in these countries as excessive. The streets and roads are nearly deserted in the middle of the day, at which time few persons are seen out of doors who are not compelled by necessary business.

It is stated in a Halifax paper, that on the 16th and 17th of June, in Lat. 46 24, long. 44, 38, the Sloop *Maria and Ellen*, which has arrived at that port, "fell in with several immense masses or islands of ice, from which a bluish vapor appeared to ascend. The height of some of their peaks was estimated at no less than 540 feet from the surface of the ocean, from many parts of which the water rushed in torrents; whilst the sea constantly broke on their weather side with great fury."

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, of the 8th instant, says, "We lately noticed the arrests and imprisonments in Europe of Colonel Pionothouski on suspicion of having brought letters from *Napoleon* at St. Helena to *Maria Louisa*, and that his last arrest and imprisonment was in the dominions of the king of Sardinia. Since the publication of the above advices, we have learned that the Emperor of Austria, the father of *Maria Louisa*, had claimed the liberation of col. Pionothouski, which had been refused by the King of Sardinia; but upon the emperor's second application the claim is said to have been admitted. We expect the next accounts from the continent of Europe will inform us of the liberation of this faithful officer."

EDITOR'S CABINET.

Under the head of *Halifax, July 27*, there is an article relating to fishing on the British American coasts, which mentions that

Mr. SABATIER, Chairman of the Committee of Trade, has given public notice, in order to prevent ill consequence from the belief of unfounded reports, that the orders from England are—

"That American vessels hovering upon the coast will be directed to depart, and not return, and that those of them which are found in the harbors will be brought to trial."

The robbers of the Portland bank (as mentioned under our head of "Items of News" in this day's Register) have been discovered. Of this discovery the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following account:

On Thursday a Mr. Daniel Manly was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late robbery of the Bank, and bonds to the amount of \$30,000 having been demanded of him, which he could not obtain, he was committed to prison. A captain Rolf was likewise arrested, and being told that strong circumstantial evidence existed against him, and offered the choice either to be committed to prison for trial, or to disclose the place where the money was secreted, receive a reward of \$10,000 (which sum had been publicly offered by the Directors) and his liberty, he chose the latter. On going to the place where he said the money was deposited, which was a little way out of town, he was unable to find it. He then offered to find the specie, a part of which he found. His liberty was then given him, and he soon after committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The desperate act it was thought was caused by mortification at the part he had acted, and disapp-

ointed at not receiving the reward. The paper money it was supposed had been previously taken away by Manly.—Before committing suicide capt. Rolf declared that no other beside himself and Manly were concerned in entering the Bank, but that a brother-in-law of M. a Mr. F. Delay, who has been arrested, assisted in carrying it away and secreting it.

This said Rolf was not made of the right stuff for a villain. Before a man turns rogue he should be very sure that his feelings will not betray him.

Elections.—In several of the states electioneering proceeds with considerable vivacity. At New Orleans, Edward Livingston is warmly advocated as the successor of Mr. Robertson, who declines serving in the national legislature. It is probable that Mr. L. will be chosen, for he is a man of abilities, has a real interest in the state of Louisiana, and has settled the dispute concerning the Batture, which heretofore rendered him unpopular. The Charleston papers display a good deal of heat on the nomination of Charles Pinckney to succeed Mr. Middleton in Congress. We conceive that Mr. Pinckney would, at this particular time, be of use to the nation as a legislator. He was formerly minister of the United States at Madrid, is well versed in our controversy with Spain; and, as Spanish affairs are likely to be the most prominent topic for consideration with every branch of our government, Mr. P. may assist in the business with intelligence and effect. In some parts of Maryland the politicians are quite lively, rallying their adherents, in the usual patriotic style, preparatory to the opening of the polls in October next. The city of Baltimore, especially, appears to be much agitated, chiefly, however, upon local points—such as the extension of Pratt-street, taxation of the citizens by the city council, &c.—The two senators from Georgia, Messrs. Tait and Troup, will, it is reported, resign their seats—cause unknown. Gen. Harrison and R. M. Johnson, both of the present congress, seem disposed to shun public life, and repose upon their laurels—reasons assigned, *love of retirement*. In Pennsylvania, the Aurora is beating the bush against the friends of Gov. Findlay, who oppose the shield of office and influence to the political shilala of Mr. Duane. Opposition to Gov. Clinton is carried on in New York by the National Advocate, under the auspices of Mr. editor Noah, who daily threatens to drown the governor and all his friends in the Grand Canal, or to break Mr. Clinton up and put him into a Kaleidoscope. The latter is thought to be the most useful purpose to which he might be appropriated, as it is generally admitted that the governor of New York has some *shining* qualities.—In Connecticut a contest is maintained as to which party has secured the

majority in the convention recently elected to frame a state constitution. In an affair of such serious importance, however, it is to be hoped that party spirit will be calm.

There are two young ladies in Virginia who have attracted public attention, from the power, thro' sympathy, as it is said, of knowing, although at a distance, what each other is doing. Upon this supposed power, which deserves to be classed with the *humbugs* of the day, a wag has humorously remarked, that it is necessary to send only one of them to school for the purpose of education, as, the one being regularly taught, the other will learn by sympathy. A great saving this would be in a large family of children, endowed with such qualifications.

Florida.—The report, via Havana, of the cession of the Floridas by Spain to the U. States, is contradicted by such strong circumstantial proofs, that, notwithstanding it is quite a probable event, we are compelled to withhold our belief of the fact.

The following account, taken from an English paper, will serve to explain to the reader the character of an election for members of parliament in Great Britain. Such violence could have proceeded from nothing else than bribery and intoxication.

Riot at Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel having announced the intention of his son, Wm. Peel, Esq. to offer himself conjointly with sir Robert, at the approaching general election, lord Townshend, one of the present members, arrived in the borough, and the canvass of both parties has proceeded with great briskness. On Monday last both parties gave public dinners to their friends. The head-quarters of the parties were at the Kings Arms (sir Robert's inn,) and the castle (lord Townshend's) which inns are exactly opposite each other. After dinner, in the course of the evening, the rival candidates paraded the town in procession, with appropriate flags, &c. The procession meeting (as the matter is stated to us,) the bearer of one of the Peel flags waved it slantingly over the heads of the rival party; the flag was instantly torn to atoms; the procession passed on—but the “thumb had been bitten,” as Shakespeare says. Arrived at the inns, W. Peel, esq. appeared at the window, and, we believe, addressed the freemen below. He had a walking-stick in his hand, which the Townshend boys say was shaken, as in menace; (a thing perhaps not very likely, but the thought was enough.) Instantly to it the rival boys went; and scores were in a moment rolling; the pavement was torn up, and the siege began on both of the garrisons: windows, shutters, frames, &c. all disappeared as by the wand of a Harlequin, till scarce a stick or a pane was visible. The job was completed of both houses in a few minutes. A cart load of large paving stones were collected from the rooms of each inn, many of which came rolling down the stair cases like thunder. On the part of the Townshend boys, the war was instant-

ly carried to the house of Edmund Peel, esq. across the road which passes the corner of the street at right angles. The residence instantly shared the fate of the inns and the family were obliged to fly. The damage done must be very considerable; but we have heard of no estimate that can be relied on.—The town has been quiet ever since. We are sorry to hear that one man has been so severely hurt, that his life is despaired of; another had his leg broken; and various others are seriously injured.

General Jackson, &c.—A dinner was given to general JACKSON and his staff, at Nashville, on the 14th of July last, on their return from the Seminole campaign. Among the toasts drank on the occasion were the following, which may be regarded as indicative of public sentiment in Tennessee:

James Monroe, President of the United States.—Guided in his course by wisdom and virtue; he has the confidence of the citizens of Tennessee: be his the confidence of the American people:

Major General Andrew Jackson.—His fame is the offspring of his own merit. While our armies are directed by the energies of his genius, we have nothing to fear from foreign aggression.

Pensacola.—Spanish perfidy and Indian barbarity, rendered its capture necessary. May our government never surrender it from the fear of war.

[But they might reasonably surrender it from a sense of justice.—*Edit. Nat. Reg.*]

The following are volunteer toasts:

By General Jackson—Our Country.—Though forbearance is her maxim, she should show foreign nations, that under a *pretence* of neutrality her rights are not to be outraged.

By the President of the Day—The voice of the Freemen of Tennessee.—Would settle our controversy with Spain without further negotiation.

By Col. Robert Butler—The Floridas.—Ours without 16 years negotiation.

By Major W. B. Lewis—John C. Calhoun.—A bright star in our political hemisphere.

By Henry Clay, Esq.—The President of the U. States.—He will be supported by Tennessee while he treads upon the *Clay*.

By Major Wm. Smith—The enemies of our country.—we wish no better weapon to whip them with than an “Old Hickory.”

[“Old Hickory” is a nick-name given to general Jackson.]

Department of State.—In the political controversies of the state of New York truth has, on the one side and the other, been sacrificed as much and as often as in any other part of the Union. A recent and palpable proof of it is now presented to our eyes. A writer in a newspaper of that commonwealth, who signs himself “*The Inquirer*,” alleges that he has in his possession a letter, “*from the Department of State at Washington*,” of which he says “the following is merely an extract.”

“ You must, at every hazard, obtain a city representation to the legislature. Your Mayor must be removed. The influence and talents of Mr.

Clinton are dangerous to the safety of our designs. He has already acquired too much popularity. Tompkins is to be Vice-President. If Clinton should be hereafter elected Governor of New York, nothing under Heaven can escape the presence of his genius. With the intellectual powers which he will derive by his executive patronage—the practical development of the resources which will be placed in his hands—the occasional display of his superior mind to the Legislature—must eventually operate on the inquisitive disposition of the people throughout the Union, and he will be forced into the Presidential Chair in despite of every effort to prevent it."

Now, if by the expression "from the Department of State at Washington," the writer of "The Inquirer" means to insinuate that any officer of the government of the United States, employed in that Department, ever wrote such a letter, we feel no hesitation in pronouncing the insinuation a falsehood. In any other sense the assertion is a quibble, and amounts to nothing. Mr. Clinton is unquestionably a man of respectable abilities; but, at the same time, he is neither a Moses nor a Joshua; and the individual who could be silly enough to write either in or out of the Department of State, that "nothing under Heaven can escape the presence of his genius," and that "he will be forced into the presidential chair in despite of every effort to prevent it," deserves ridicule or contempt.

The Boston Centinel mentioned, a short time ago, that Mr. ADAMS, the secretary of state, was expected at that place in a few days. We understand that this expectation is not without foundation. Mr. Adams, it is said, will leave Washington soon for Massachusetts, on a visit to his father's family, and his friends in that quarter; but his stay there cannot be long, for congress meet in November, and the cabinet usually assemble at the metropolis of the union some time previously to the meeting of that body, for the purpose, as it is understood, of digesting executive business. The PRESIDENT, at this time, is at his seat in Albemarle, Virginia. On the departure of Mr. Adams, Mr. CALHOUN will be the only secretary of a department remaining at the seat of government.

American Poetry.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we frequently find, in the newspapers of the United States, specimens of minor poetry that would not dishonor the pen of any Bard of Britain. It must be confessed, however, that our countrymen do not, in common, sufficiently study the art of *VERSIFICATION*. Nothing is more easy of attainment than mere rhyme or jingle; But to acquire a smooth, polished versification, is difficult indeed. Where this is wanting, the most beautiful poetical images in print are often neglected, even by those who are avowedly the patrons of genius; for who is willing to recog-

nise merit in rags? Ornament is as necessary to the poet as to the man of fashion, and he who has it not and cannot attain it, will find himself, however strong his natural faculties, left to perish in the herd of common men. There may, indeed, be some exceptions; but they are rare. Poetry in which the images of sorrow predominate, require, in a more especial manner, a nice adaptation of words to the subject. One verbal slip may destroy the effect of the whole, just as the ludicrous turn of an eye in a comic actor, when playing a serious part, prevents the effect of the character intended, and sets the audience at a theatre in a roar. We have before us at this very moment, in the Georgia Journal, a piece on the "Slaughter of the Chehaw Village," the thoughts of which are in general very accurate and proper, and many of the lines sufficiently smooth; but in pronouncing the word "melancholi-ous," in the first verse, introduced to eke out the measure, and on perceiving the phrase of bullets *booming* in the ninth, the reader is induced to smile at the strain and oddity of the writer more than to weep at the massacre of the unfortunate Indians. On the other hand, we select the following, from the Dartmouth (N. H.) Gazette, as a composition nearly perfect, very creditable to the talents of its author, and as adding to the literary reputation of the United States:

THE ISLE OF THE DEAD.

In passing Lake Champlain, they informed us of a small green Island, where the brave men were buried who fell on the 11th Sept. 1814.

Around the fair isle the wild birds sing,
And plunge in the lake the sparkling wing,
Above the fair Isle the wild flowers bloom,
To deck the sod of the warriors' tomb.
Cold and damp is the warriors' sleep,
And above their grave the wild flowers weep.

As we passed that Isle the wind blew fair,
No murmur, nor hearse, nor shroud was there,
But we viewed the sods on the dead that lay,
And we thought of the crimson battle fray.
Cold and damp is the warriors' grave,
And heavy's the turf that hides the brave.

When the light of their souls grew dim in death,
No mother watched o'er their wanning breath;
Like the stars on a summer night they fell,
And glory proclaimed their parting knell.
Cold and damp is the warriors' bed,
But glory is hovering around the dead.

To soothe their shunbers the wild birds sing,
To honor their sods the fair flowers spring,
And many a day, and many a year,
Shall scatter with wreaths their lonely bier.
In darkness and death the warriors lie,
But Glory and Honor shall never die.

A gentleman, lately arrived in this city from Monticello, informs us that Mr. JEFFERSON has gone on a visit to the springs for his health, being a little afflicted with rheumatism; that Mr. MOXON had met with a fall from his horse, by which he had been somewhat injured; and that Mr. MADISON enjoyed good health, and was much occupied with subjects of a public and useful nature. These gentlemen all live within 30 miles of each other.